PRESIDENT GREVY.

Buring the Reces.

From the Laudon Times.

PARIS, July 27.-Having learned that M

Grevy would shortly quit Paris, I deemed my-

self bound to pay my respects to him before his

departure, and had the honor of being received

by him this morning. I took the liberty of ask-

ing M. Grevy whether he intended going any-

where during the recess besides to the Vosges

travel during the recess; that is a rule, to my mind, binding on the Chief Magistrate. Minis-

ters, on the contrary, may take advantage of the

recess for exercising oratorical eloquence, but

the President should not travel at that time,

for his departure might complete the total absence of the Government. Moreover, I have no

motive for travelling. I should have liked to

visit the fleet at Toulon, seeing that I had vis-

ited Cherbourg, but the difficulties we are hav-ing in the East prevent the fleet from being at

Toulon. Had I made that visit I should nat-

urally have halted on the way in the South.

Except this, I have no motive in travelling.

There must, too, be some pretext for a Presi-

dent creating a stir in the country. I have no

elections to hold, and no kind of propaganda to

earry on. In this country, as significent exam-

ples have shown the electioneering tours of

thiof Magistrates rarely succeed. It is a po-

litical blunder which has been committed often

enough, and I confess the spectacle is not en-

couraging. I do not suppose any Minister will

A SENSIBLE POLITICIAN.

Mr. Phelps of Chiengo Visits Mr. Tildes, Mr. Hewlit, and Governor Butler.

From the Chicago Times.

ersation, that I came pack sould thomas Hoyne, ecause of the sad death of my friend, Thomas Hoyne, f it had not been for that I should still be in the East.

I believe you saw Mr. Tilden while you were away

You visited Greystone, dallyon not?"
Oh, yes. Mr. Frank Hoyne and I took a trip up to

pleased that such an influential club of Democrats ex

isted in the West, as it would be a great help and assist

when it comes into national power, which will be very

soon. He spoke in most kindly terms of the late Mr

"Did Mr. Tiiden speak to you of his Presidential pro-

We dule I talk about his candidacy, at all. One talk

was altogether about matters in general, and our con-versation took no real political scope."

How did Mr. Thien appear physically "
"He was waiting about, and seemed cheerful."
"Did he appear to have a President at hee still too

ng about his ears?"
He instrumed nothing of the kind to me. He made

ve Democratic Convention held in Chicago."
"It is too carly to ally ance an opinion on that subject our all that I can learn, however. I think that a large

umber of Eastern Democrats look favorably upon

Chicago. By the way, I saw Mr. Abram's Hewitt is

nture an opinion now as to who the candi late will be

"Whom do the Eastern Democrats appear to favor"
That is impossible to tell. The matter has not yet

How does Ben Butler home up in Masanchusetts."

ie is very strong, and that he is much more popular now than whom he was first elected. There are a variety of

lected by a much larger majority than he was before. In your opinion, would Butler's redection insur

assachusetts as a Democratic State to 1884 !

I think such an event would have a tendency that way. The Republicans teem to be at sea in the Hay State, and they don't know whom to run against Butler.

of course, the disorganization of the Republican party there must bein to strengthen the Democrats, which

ganization is everything before and during a Presiden-

tial campaign, and the Democrats seem to have it pretty

"No. I think not. Everything tends to harmony on

that question. You see, the Democracy will win the

maxt Presidential fight. There is no doubt about that, I think. While I was in New York and New England I

met a great many of the leading manufacturers, and they were in all the different branches of trade. I was

very much surprised to see the change in sentiment which had come over them on that subject within a year

past in regard to the matter of tariff. There was a

stronger feeling for a reduction to the tariff on a great

many stable articles than I had reason to hope for Nany men whom I takked toof both parties feltim-

pressed with the idea that a tariff for revenue only

would prove beneficial to the whole country. A great many had read the widely published circular of the Iro

ids Club, and they all agreed with it, and considered

a most wise and just policy for the Democratic party

That is something that I can't answer. I feel that

"Who is likely to be the Democratic nomince !"

he Democrats will not wisely and well for the country

W. S. Holman for President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Soc: Amer

and amen to your advocacy of W. S. Holman for Presi-dent. The small band of devoted foes of corruption and

despotism in this corruption ridden Federal capital, men of all parties, give you athousand thanks for any porting a man of so splendid a character and record

With such a President there will be some hope, even with so bad a system, for real reform and honcety in

the Pederal Government, and for the recovery of the people's liberties, which for years have been piecement

tolen. We who are on the ground, and who know the

tim who will not do so for others. Of course the news-

papers (and their name is tegion) which the corrupt cir-ments of either party control will ridicale and abuse Judge Holman, but as fast and as far as the mosses

learn his character they will rally to his support. As to the charge of his drinking, I am a testotaler; but I would

rather have Holman drank than Blaine or Garffeld sober He sometimes goes rather far in the direction of re

Washington, D. C., Aug 9, 1883. Anti Descotiss

He is an Englishman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of what automanty is Monsignor Capel?

A Western Editor's Opinion of the Work-manship of the Sun.

From the St. Paul and Minocapolis Finner Press.

THE SUN is, in most respects, an ideally well-

dressed journal. The type is a clear, large Scotch face, a great deal of it being nonpared and agate, thus secur-ing a maximum of news in a minimum of stace. The

sure of his facts. The general nucke up of Tox Sex sug-scars the compactnesss and momentum of a build, and its contents do not usually belie the suggestion.

Mr. Thomas B. Connery returned from Europe

a few days ago. The impression that he is to resum-editorial work is erroneous—it is well known by Mr Country's friends that when he retired from journal

on, after nearly thirty years' service, the step wa

taken regretfully, but was intended to be final. His re

tirement was sufficiently explained in a remark made by him, that he felt he was doing the right thing by

nery and Mr. Bennett were at that time, and still are, on

self and his family at the right moment.

d lines are clear cut as the voice of a man who i

renchment, but this is the safe side to err on

thoroughly in Massachusetts."
"Won't protection hart the Democrats?"

can to talk about as they had talked about him.

What did you ask hom about politics ?"

of dictor's nock film.

audidate for President !"

n Democrats:

Lean't say that he did "

ined itself into sufficient shape."

You have been in Boston?

"Yes, sir, I saw Mr. Tilden." "And he told you all about his intention?

Nothing of the kind. What an iden!

tone. I tell you it is a magnificent place."

Was Mr. Tilden giad to see you?"

" He appeared to be !"
" How did you find him b"

should peremptorily refuse.

sterrogated the reporter

"I have no intention of going about. I never

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1883.

Amm-ements To-day. Casino-Prints Nethresien. 8 P. M. Medinon Squares Themtre-Tis Sajah. 200 P. M. Sponcer's Paince Munic State-Vertety. 1 and 8 P. M. Theatre Comique-Mulligan Guard Pall Sand & P. M.

## The Bankers' Excursion into the Comptroller's Office.

At 10 o'clock this morning five bankers who do business in this city are to visit the Comptroller's office for the purpose of making an examination of all the securities in the custody of the Comptroller, in order that Mr. SETH HASTINGS GRANT, the new Comptroller, may be furnished with a certified schedule of the several securities now belonging to the city of New York.

These gentlemen will profess to act by virtue of an appointment from the Mayor. As matter of fact and matter of law, Mr. EDson has no authority whatever to appoint any such committee, nor have the gentlemen who compose it, howeverable or estimable they may be, any business at all to enter the office of the Comptroller for the purpose of making the proposed investigation.

The Mayor and the Comptroller are municipal officers whose duties are expressly defined and limited by statute. The law empowers the Mayor to appoint and remove at pleasure two persons, who together with the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments shall be Commissioners of Accounts. It is the duty of these officers once in three months and oftener, if they see fit, to examine all youchers and accounts in the offices of the Comptroller and Chamberlain, and to make and publish a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city, showing its debt, its sources of revenue and expenditure, "and such other information as they shall deem proper."

By these officers, if by anybody, the examination should be made which Mayor Epson has asked this committee of bankers to undertake. If the present Commissioners of Accounts are incompetent to do the work, he should turn them out and put other men in their places. The statute says he may appoint and remove them "at pleasure."

But when the Mayor attempts to devolve the duties of these officers upon private persons, he goes outside the limits of his official authority, and assumes a power which he does not rightfully possess. He is not elected to legislate for the people of this city. It may be that to establish a system of examining the securities and accounts in the Comptroller's office by business men, selected out of the community by the Mayor according to his best judgment, would be wise and expedient; but no such system has yet been established by law, and, until it is sanctioned by legislation, Mr. Ensox has no more legal right to call in these five bankers to count the securities in the Comptroller's office than he has to call in five hackmen or coalbeavers. An unwarranted assumption of power should not be overlooked or tacitly approved because the officer who asserts it may be actuated by praiseworthy motives.

What would be thought of a President who upon the appointment of a new Treasurer of the United States, should call together a commission of private banker to count the money in the Treasury vaults and furnish a schedule thereof to the incoming Treasurer Is not the statement of Mr. ALLAN CAMP-BELL as to the amount in his hands as trustworthy as any schedule which Mr. Epson's committee can prepare? Or is it because Mr. Guant distrusts his predecessor that he has asked for this examination?

Many of our public officers would get along better by doing all they can to administer existing laws efficiently without trying to make new laws for themselves.

## Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto.

It is well known that the speech which it has long been customary for a British Premier to deliver at the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London is regarded as an official defence of the past action of the Government, as well as a programme of its intentions. What Mr. GLADSTONE had to say, therefore, at the dinner on Wednesday evening, touching particularly the foreign policy of the present Cabinet, will naturally be closely scanned alike by his friends and his opponents.

As regards the difficult question of Eng land's relation to Egypt, Mr. Gladstone's adroit and ambiguous utterance was worthy of Lord Beaconsfield himself. He said that the British troops were kept in the Nile land for the sole purpose of accelerating po-Bitleal and social reform, and that the instant the Improvement hoped for by the British Government had been effected, the military force would be withdrawn. He was careful to add, however, that too much haste might spoil the work, and he let it be understood that pending the fulfilment of a scheme which, with every week, looks more and more chimerical, a British army would continue to occupy the country. Now, the whole course of events since the overthrow of ARABI Pasha has made it plain that so long as a British Ministry adheres to the policy above outlined, it will never lack a pretext for maintaining a firm grip on Egypt. If any lesson has been drawn from Lord DUPPERIN's disheartening experience, if any warning is deducible from the shameful incompetence of the native authorities to deal with the cholera epidemic, and from the constantly widening disorganization of the present administrative machinery, it is the utter insolubility of the Egyptian problem upon any terms which do not involve the permanent assumption of overt and actual as well as moral responsibility by Great Britain.

Under the plan now in operation, the British force remains in Egypt as a mere auxiliary to be invoked in the last resort by the Khedive's Government against outbreaks of popular disaffection otherwise uncontrollable. Ostensibly and legally, British officials have nothing to do with the framing of legislation, or with the execution of it in the first instance; and the result is that highly mischievous laws or grossly oppressive applications of equivocal statutes have provoked and justified the resistance which the English commanders are now and then summoned to put down. The evidence, indeed, is overwhelming that the present Khedive and his native advisers are incapable of devising or carrying out a wise and administration; and it is unreasonable to suppose that the Egyptian people, which, since the dawn of history, has been ruled by autocrats, can acquire the power of self-guidance and self-control without undergoing a transitional experience similar to that through which British India is now passing. Thus we cannot escape the conclusion that, if the British troops are to remain until the Copts and sedentary Arabs, who form the urban and agricultural population of Egypt, are ripe for the functions of self-government, they will never leave the

"Mr. Piku-My colleague, Mr. Swall, is still at home If he were here he would vote No." ry during the present generation. Of the remaining four speeches by Mr. Mr. GLADSTONE'S reference to the action of 1

Pike one was an argument in favor of un seating a Democratic member from Georgia, another a brief appeal to the House to add \$680 to the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the third a question of thirty words ad the hands of the commander of the French dressed to a member who had the floor, and the fourth an incidental remark in relation to expenses in contested election cases.

France in Madagascar was curlously vague.

vices from East Africa had in some measuro

modified the first report of the treatment re-

ceived at Tamatave by the British Consul at

naval squadron. When he said, however,

that "no difficulty exists which cannot be

solved by generous and honorable disposi-

tions," he manifestly implied that a ground

of offence had been given which it will re-

quire a conciliatory spirit, if not substantial

oncessions, on the part of France to remove.

If the tone in which the British Premier ad-

verted to this affair on Wednesday evening

differs strikingly from the tenor of the

communication made some weeks ago to the

House of Commons, the change is doubtless

due to a partial disavowal of the course pur-

sued by M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR by the ma-

jority of the French Cabinet, and the de-

spatch of M. Waddington, as Ambassador

to London, which was equivalent to commit-

ting the interests of France to one who is

more than half an Englishman. Nobody

knows better than Mr. GLADSTONE that, on

his side of the Channel, men cannot be gulled

with fine phrases, and that the English peo-

ple will expect to see some concrete proofs

of "honorable dispositions," such, for in-

stance as the recall of Admiral Present and

the disclaiming of his preposterous demand

for the recognition of the spurious Sakalava

The Albany Bribery.

The ease with which cunning men may

ong elude justice is strikingly illustrated in

the case of Lorin Sissions, a former Sena-

tor of this State, who was indicted by the

Grand Jury of Albany county more than two

years ago, for an alleged attempt to bribe

Assemblyman BRADLEY to vote for CHAUN-

CEY M. DEPEW for United States Senator.

The ways devised to save SESSIONS from

trial are told in an Albany letter in another

It is a shameful story. For more than two

years this man, a self-confessed lobbyist and

go-between for bribe-givers, has gone untried

and unpunished. He has kept his standing

in the Republican party, nominated Con-

gressmen and headed delegations to State

Conventions since the day a reputable mem-

ber of Assembly accused him before the coun

When Sessions secured the first postnone

ment of his trial in September, 1881, we said

the present generation cases of bribery in the Legisla ture of the lebby at Albany have never reached convic-

tion and punishment. The provisions of the Constitu-tion and the statutes are sufficiently stringent, but ex-

erience proves that at the critical juncture somebody

or a necessary witness skulks out of sight, or a promi-

ent lawyer is taken suddenly ill. So the case dribbles

long from court to court till it is forgotten or is sub-erged under some fresher rascality."

But the case of SESSIONS has not yet been

orgotten. The last of the Republican State

elministration under which he has found

shelter and protection will be turned out on

the first day of January, and we shall have in

Chairman O'Conne. Should Explain.

At a meeting of striking telograph opera

ors held in Codman Hall, Boston, on Tuesday

" den. Ecker - resignation to take effect in a fer

Shenandoah Valley Ratiroads all out. Engineers refuse

to run trains. All points firm and determined. Wabash tumbled  $\Omega_2$  points. Whole list tending downward.

The assertion here positively made, of

Gen. Eckent's resignation, had, as it has

since been proved, no other foundation than

Wall street gossip. That in regard to the

operators on the Chesapeake and Ohlo and

Shenandoah Valley Railroads was only true

in part, and that of the refusal of the en-

gineers on those ronds to run trains was

absolutely faise. Yet Mr. O'CONNOR tele-

The last two sentences in the despatch

stock list? Is Mr. O'CONNOR interested in

At all events, the despatch demands ex-

planation, if Mr. O'Connon desires to pre-

serve the reputation of an honest, fair-

The Size of Pike.

When the lightning struck Mr. Austra F

PIKE, the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER IM

mediately telegraphed to President ARTHUR,

aying: "PIKE is a tried and true Republican

of worth and eminence." The New York Tribuce informed its renders that the new

Senator was "a man of ability and experi-

ence as a legislator." Other Republican

newspapers discovered simultaneously that

a genuine statesman of large calibre had

been practising law for years in the town of

Franklin, Merrimae county, State of New

This will not be Mr. PIKE's first appear-

ance in Congress. He was a member of the

Forty-third House of Representatives, serv-

ing from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1875.

During the two years when Mr. PIKE's states-

manship was in active exercise he achieved

Total number of bills introduced by Mr. Prax

Occasions on which Mr. Pike addressed the House

The eight measures conceived and urged

by the Hon, Mr. PIKE during his legislative

career may be studied in the subjoined list,

I. Bill relating to the competency of witnesses charges

2 Bill granting a pension to Granous Bunners. Ad-

riely reported from committee.

3. Bill granting a pension to M. S. Been. Pigeon hale.

4. Bill granting a pension to Warmourn Bear. Pigeon

5. Bill granting a pension to Unian H. Smices. Pigeo.

6. Rill notherizing a national bank at Sanbornton. N

II. to change its mains. Passed both House and Senate and received the President's approval. 7. Bill declaring the meaning of an act relating to pat

8. Bill for the relief of HERRY Brown Pigean hole.

As the sole monument to Mr. Austin F

PIKE's worth and eminence as a lawgiver,

there stands among the statutes of the

United States an Act enabling the Citizens'

Bank of Sanbornton, N. H., to change its

Mr. PIKE's speeches in Congress have no

yet been collected and published in a sep-

arate volume. He a idressed the House six

times in two years. His first oratorical ef-

fort was on March 5, 1874, when the elo

quence that had been accumulating within

the following impassioned deliverance:

to print in full:

him for just a year and a day burst forth in

Mr. Pige-I understand that that was the under

A little more than a mouth later Mr. PIKE

made another speech, which we are also glad

ents on certain electric apparatus. Pigeon holy

ith crime. Indefinitely matponed by the Senate

Total number of resolutions
Total number of petitions presented

which also shows their fate:

Hampshire.

the following record:

stock speculations here or elsewhere?

evening, the following despatch was read:

office men who will do their duty.

The Republican party must go

The observation of many years shows that

try of giving him \$2,000 for his vote.

in commenting on the case:

column of to-day's Sus.

reaties by the Hova Government.

He allowed it to be inferred that later ad

We are inclined to believe that Mr. PIKE did not underestimate his own value as a legislator when he informed his constituents that he had grave doubts whether New Hampshire had chosen her best man.

## An Apparent Discrepancy.

Once in a while some more or less esteemed intemporary recalls the following passage concerning that brave soldier and excellent man, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. It was printed in THE SUN on Oct. 18, 1880, two weeks and two days before the Presidential election of that year:

The party nominated Gen, Hancock, a good man veighing two hundred and fifty pounds."

None of our contemporaries who are interested in the subject of Gen. HANCOCK'S physical weight seems to have discovered another and an earlier estimate made by THE Sex on July 1, 1880, four months and two

days before the election: Nothing could be more relications than the effort of is anobatorum tien. HANCOCK as The Superb.' What is there superbabout him! He weight three hundred

There is apparently a discrepancy here,

yet it is probable that both estimates were accurate. The first estimate was made just after the Convention; the second after Gen HANCOCK had undergone the cares and anxictics of the campaign.

One of Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey's carefully chosen lieutenants tells in another column what he knows about the secrets of the October campaign in Indiana three years ago.

While we withhold the name of this witness for the present, it is proper to say that we are in possession of evidence establishing his standing with the Republican leaders in that campaign; and that the statement, as printed, is now in our hands in the form of an affidavit.

"Dealing with Ruscals" is ably discussed by the Detroit Free Press. There is a simple and officacious rule on this subject. Turn the rascals out!

Stonington had the good fortune to be combarded by a British squadron in 1814, with no loss of life and small loss of property, while the efforts of the invaders to land were repulsed. Thus, at a cheaper rate than historic fame is usually acquired, the town secured a patriotic experience which can be celebrated annually to the great edification of the people and the fostering of public spirit. Such a colobration is be held to-day. which firemen, militin, and marines will take part, a dinner, boat reces, swimming matches, and fireworks will furnish a varied programme of entertal moent. The survivors of the bombar ment will of course be the heroes of the nour; and since the whole town in fact survived it, it will not be hard to produce living representatives of those times that tried men's souls in Stonington.

The dynamite trials in Liverpool have ended, as everybody expected they would end, with the conviction of all the five accused men excepting O'HERLIHY, and their condemnation openal servitude for life. It has gone hard with all the dynamiters who attempted to carry on perations in England. It is instructive to see how little they did, and how easily they were

The tiresome rowing scandal about the Chautauoua race and the sawing of Count-NEY's shell has again been revived, this time breaking out in St. Louis. The literature of the question who cut Countries's boat, although thus far mainly in newspaper form, is almost worthy to be mentioned, for volume, with that of the controversy as to who wrote the Letters of Junius. With the usual alacrity to take advantage of a renewal of this talk, Correcery has been asked whether he will row graphed all these things without qualifi-HANLAN at Luchine for \$3,000. It was only the cation, and as if true to his own knowledge. other day that the champion desired to have the Union Springs carpenter barred out of races by an association of professional oursare still more remarkable. What have the men, to be formed for that purpose; but pracstrikers to do with the fall of Wabash stock, good as that of anybody else. or with the downward turn of the New York

The announcement of the discovery of NOAH's Ark on Mount Ararat seems to be the work of a scoffer, seeking to ridecule some newly found Hebraic antiquities. "An Ameri can has opened regotiations with the local pasha for the transfer of the ark to the United States." Well, if the antedibusian eraft could be discovered she would be a valuable addition to the Robison navy.

One of the clever newspaper men of the country is Mr. Eugene Field, whose varied talents have lent to the Dewer Technole a dis tinction which that journal could not other wise have acquired. The Tribene has now lost Mr. Figl.o, however. He has gone from Denver to Illinois, the state of his health not permit ting him to remain any longer in the thin atmosphere of Colorado. We learn that he will henceforth be attached to the staff of the Chi cago News, one of the brightest and best in formed newspapers of the country. We wish him health and prosperity wherever he goes and we congratulate the citizens of Chicago on such an accession to their number

The peculiarity about the numerous accidents on the cicvated roads is the complete ignorance which the officials always manifest in regard to them. It is a jounty kind of ignorance, and affects to consider such little happenings as of no account. The roads have been lucky so far as regards loss of life from collisions, though even this negative good fortune has been counterbalanced by the persistent efforts of some of the trainmen to throw impatient would-be passengers into the street. But an accident like that of Wednesday is not safe to repeat. It will be repeated some day, probably, with fatal results. Indeed, a curious belief or superstition prevails among persons who ride much on the elevated roads that some day there will be a "big accident, Whenever the big accident comes the officials of the road may regret that they did not pay more attention to the little accidents which happen every week, and which they treat as

While the shooting of pigeons from traps is still going on in the United States, as in England, under the name of sport, the Hous of Commons has just passed to a third reading the bill prohibiting this slaughter of the birds some of our States have already enacted such laws, and since comparative skill in expertness at trap shooting can be determined equally as well with mechanical contrivances in place of the living pigeons, these statute might fitly be repeated everywhere.

The revolutionary rumblings in Spain are evidently more extensive than they appeared to be by the first despatches about them. There have been other incidents than the revolt of the troops in Badajoz. We are now told that the Burcelona insurgents have been dispersed in the mountains, that the Badajoz revolt had ramifications in various parts of the country that repressive measures have been adopted in Madrid, and that martial how has been proclaimed in all disaffected towns. These things are not without interest to those who have watched the origin and development of other

GEN. ARTHUR AS THE GREAT PATRER. Talking to the Arapabors and Seeing a War Binding Rule Never to Travel

> FORT WASHAKIE, Wy. T., Aug. 8 .- The Presidential party have spent the day at Fort Washakie preparatory to setting out upon their ride to the Yellowstone in the morning; the President, Secretary Lincoln, and Gen. Sheridan returning a call which the officers of the post had made upon them the previous evening. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Shosbone and Aranahoe chiefs. their people were afforded an opportunity of ealling upon the President at 3 o'clock in the afternoons. Just before that hour they gathered on the plains to the number of 500 warriers, mounted upon their handsome ponies. They dashed forward in line for about a thousand yards to a point near which the President stood awaiting them. The column then halted, and several of the chiefs dismounted and approached him. Among them were Washakie, the remarkable chief of the Shoshones, from whom this post takes its name, and Black Coal, chief of the Arapahoes, a tribe which within a few years has been permitted to occupy a part of this reservation.

a tribe which within a few years has been permitted to occupy a part of this reservation. The President then thanked his visitors for calling on him, and congratulated them on their the appearance. He assured them of his interest in their welfare, and of his satisfaction on hearing of their exemplary conduct and their growing attention to the practice of industrial pursuits.

The President's indicess, which was admiration to their growing attention to the practice of industrial pursuits.

The President's indicess, which was admiratily suited to the occasion, was interpreted to the Shoshoness by an English apeaking member of their trite who bears the name of Norocutt, and to the Arapahoes by one of their number wife, was educated at the Carlisia school. The chiefs then shouted to their respective tribes wint had been said to them by their Great Father, and the announcement was received by them with demonstrations of approval. Both Washakie and Black Coal made pertinent replies. They thanked the President for honoring them with a visit, and avowed their purpose of living at peace with the whites, and adopting as rapidly as possible their customs and manner of life. Their addresses, as interpreted, were full of expressive metaphors, and were pessitively eloquent. The Arapahoes' interpreter found no little difficulty in making himself understood. His offertswere oldlyrecorded by Capt. Charke of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who has thoroughly mastered the beautiful and expressive sign language, which is the only method of communication of the two tribes, and in their intercurse with the whites fully supplies the place of sneech.

Sharp Nose then brought forth an Indian cony and changing the bridle in the President's hands, he presented the handsome animal to him for the use of his daughter. Gifts of mocrasins and leggings were presented to the members of the party. Then followed a war dance, in which twenty young Shoshone braves took part. Eight beat the drum and chanted a weird song to excite the efforts of their fellows ever ask such a task of me, and if he did I Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, the President of the froquois Club, who a few days ago returned from the East, was jesterday seen by a reporter for the Times. "You know," said Mr. Phelps, commencing the conrereation, "that I came back sooner than I intended We found him very bright mentally. He seemed to take a seep interest in all the public questions of the day, political, social, and commercial. He asked about the Iroquois Club and its organization, and felt mented with bends, feathers Indian ornaments. The dar entertainment to the party.

## A NEW PRACTICE AT ALBANY.

Speaker Chaple Paying for his Chair and Besk Before Taking them Away. ALBANY, Aug. 9. Speaker Chapin was at the Capitol to-day and was asked for a state-

ment regarding the charge that he had taken away his official chair and desk from the Assembly chamber. He replied: "It is hardly time to talk of it yet. It is a

curious complication, but it is true, that while every Speaker who has presided in the new

every Speaker who has presided in the new Capitoi has taken away the chair and desk used by him. I alone am accused and I alone am innocent." Innocent "said the correspondent. "Then the explaination is easy."

"It is easy, but it is not time to make it," replied the Speaker. The practice began with the first Speaker in the new Capitol, and every one since has followed it, yet I still assert that I am the one that is innocent in the general meaning of the accusation and the only one enested. one remark to me, and that was If he was taken away be didn't know what the newspapers of the country would do, as he didn't believe that they could had any other That's a time question."
What do you think of the prospects of getting the

actused.

At the Comptroller's office the correspondent learned that Sienker A'vord, who was the first to preside in the new Capitol, took home his chair and desk as a memento, and the practice had been followed by Speakers Sharee and Patterson, Gen. Shape taking home one set for each of the two terms which he served. These articles had been paid for by the State as soon as they were delivered, but the firm of Wooster & Co., which made the tast chair and desk, did not send in the bill until June last, a month after the Assembly had adjourned. The fund was then exhausted, and the bill could not be paid. The chair and desk were boxed up ready for shipment to Mr. Chapin.

At Wooster & Co.'s it was learned that Speaker Chapin had himself paid the bill for the two articles \$180, and had had them expressed to his home. The State, consequently, will not have to pay for them. At the Compitalier's office the correspondent New York - Uncerty called on him personally, and not us a delegate of the Iroquois Cinb."

Did be give you to understand that Mr. Tilden was a The air is full of unmost of candidates for President on the Democratic tieset. Among these names I have heard Mr. Tilden spoken of, and so I have heard the manes of Bayard and McDonaid. It is quite absurd to

# Our Proposed New Arlstocracy.

From the Alberta's Argust. If Mr. George William Curtis proposes that exil service reform shall mean the retention of office holders in place for him he will do well to count both he has tagned avers he does not be should labor to be more successful in saying what he does mean. He wants quidons in regard to him, however. His friends feni. His law reported which makes appointive con-list if he is renominated by his own party he will be re-run for four years or any fixed period. He says havior. That is a many worded war of saving by permanent tenure or life tenure. The statement of that proposition ought to suffice to defeat it. Unless all trustworthy accounts of the effect of that system abroad. are wrong it is not one for these States or for the Union Herenteen sense of property in his place incombent. It makes him feel and act as if I better than the people, in whom is the fee of the offices here. It renders but heselout to the cutzens having business with branches of their own coverament. It leads to the succession of Jaconshouts by their relatives. and creates an enthil of office within a system meant t fertild it. It mates will all the privileges of monarche political dudes in the United States believe that the near ple are unfit for self coveriousnt, but they do not have any representation in the Democratic party, and they are a minority in the Republic in party. The doctrine of Mr. Curtis will commend itself to them and to the 130,000 appointers of the specie system, whose in Curtis seems to be using the civil reform idea as a device to render perpetual.

# How to Change Your Name.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: What measure is a person obliged to take in order to change his name? Any person loss the right to change his name as he may see fit, without receiving authority to do so, either from the courts or the Legislature, and without for-mulity or notice of any kind. At the same time there are two methods of changing names that are expressly provided by law, and that may be resorted to at the option of persons desiring to take such a step; one being by an order of a county court, or, in this city of the Court of Common Pleas, granted upon affidavits setting forth the reason for which the change is desired, and the other by act of the Levislature, usually passed in response to a polition from the person interested. The proceeding by order of court is the simpler and more ex peditions, and is much more frequently resorted to

How About this, Mesers. Pilot Commissioners

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could induce the Pilot Commissioners of New York and truth of public affairs—as the public are rurely allowed to know it, are unspeakably rejoiced at the prospect of the nondustion of such a man, and many will work for New Jersey to make a practical examination of Barilan and New York Hays from the base at East Point, in Barilan Bay, to the point at Sainty Hook! They would and almost a continuous line of mad, dredgings dumped there by the Packer Designing Company within the last two years. How long they are to be allowed to continue this practice Providence only knows. There appears to the practice Providence only known. There appears to be no authority according to the for stop if. The port of New York is being strely closed by these vanidals. A few some will suffice to some local consideration of the coverage of the c

### Two Queer Russian Daels. From the Moscom Neint

From the Motions News And The warm senson of duels, while gentlemen shoet each other with pistols or here, each other with pistols or here, each other with post of their conditions of the series their roundless in the record of the series their roundless in the roundless of their sensors the effective form of the series to be series to the series to be series to be series to be a girl with the third week to be series to be without much also they arrived in machine with they arrived in machine the flow and the series to be severally desired to the flow of this antagonist fourthle latter skill they arrived to the flow and their in the turn to saving as paramer and crushed the head of the lead of the flow of the series the girl.

his handler and crashed the head of his real fleeger. In the crimes two Tartars quarrelied on account of their common secreticars, and they agreed to satile their troubles in their own way. Without any artificial weapons, they met such atheras the histoid sirrking such other with their free-heads. They made half deter comists knowled towed from both of them, yet helders comists have discovered by the fartars would yield. After another furious ground, one of them fell down extracted. Halfac crased by defeat, he drew his kink and but his throat on the apport Tar winner, crowned with a weath of bumps, respect to winner, crowned with a weath of bumps, respect to the security whom he now possesses along.

Declining to be Bendkends.

PROP. HIND ON THE FISHERY FRAUD. Mr. Gladstone Again Reminded of the Decep

WINDSOR, N.S., Aug. 8.-Prof. Henry Youle Hind publishes three fresh letters on the fishery frauds. These letters are addressed to Wm. E. Gladstone, Bir Stafford H. Northcote, and Mr. Hamilton A. Hill of Beston. In the

letter to Mr. Gladstone Mr. Hind says: The deceptions early practised to secure a favorable verbet at the fisheries arbitration were directed during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 chiefly toward obtaining a large award as a basis for "the future disposal of the fisheries question". Upon the resignation of Sir J. A. Macdonald, at the close of 1873, efforts were diverted in Macdonaid, at the close of 1873, efforts were diverted in 1874-5 toward a reopprocity treaty with the United States, dispensing with the fisheries arbitration Uninspily the deceptions already proposed for the fisheries cancent the were sugmented and used in their in purity to advance a reciprocity measure of far wifer rame, but without success. Upon the failure of nextigations for a reciprocity ready in February, 1875, the fisheries question reverted to its original states, and was subjected to graduation in 1877, under the accumulated influence of deceptions practiced for two different objects and two separate interests, toring also buildness with a false oath officially administered for the British Batton.

He goes on to say that by the omission of two small items in the United States exhibits, prepared by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill of Boston, from Dr. Young's Annual Reports to the Treasury Department, Mr. Hill reveals the combination which unices the concerted figures in the United States and Canadan Annual Trade Reports, for several years in favor of the British-dirst in the fisheries interest, then in favor of reciprocity, and when that measure falled, in favor of the Baheries again.

The letter to Sir S. H. Northeote and two

ilrst in the fisheries interest, then in favor of reciprocity, and when that measure failed, in favor of the fisheries again.

The letter to Sir S. H. Northcote calls the attention of that statesman to his responsibility, particularly in respect of a secret document styled. "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," which document Mr. Hind says reveals enormous frands.

The letter to Hamilton A. Hill speaks of the alleged-ombination, and asserts that anadian officials throw the onus of the matter upon Mr. Hill, seltering themselves behind him. He calls upon Mr. Hill to supplement the disclosure of the combination with netive assistance in publishing a just explanatory edition of the secret appendix memorandum. He promises to furnish an illustrated copy of the decument. He also calls upon Mr. Hill to join him in publishing the secret method by which Dr. Young and Messers, Bouchette and Johnson of the Canadian Customs Department jointly manufactured the United States and Canadian trade returns, both as to fisheries and reciprocity, He demands a just exposition of the whole subject as one of international and national importance. He requests a public reply from Mr. Hill and asserts that the matter as it now stands, with vast frauds unmasked and known only to a few, blocks the road to a fair renewal of treaty negotiations. The letters bear date of Aug. 3 and at is understood that they remain unanswered.

# THE TEXAS SCREW WORM.

An Old Texas Cowboy Betalls his Experience with Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

Texas screw worm is troublesome, but by no neans as terrible as a Sun correspondent alleges. I have been handling stock here for twenty-five years, and I have never yet known of any cattle killed by screw worms. The worms are more or less plenty every year. I think, though, there may be exceptional cases, where they do kill animals. I have known new steers full of worms, who got well without any attention. I have known cattle with them in different parts of the body, who got well without any attention. I have known of them attacking human beings. There was a negrochild here with a sore car. It became so flutly from neglect that the worms got in it. There was a crazy man here who was e-vorced with eggs and small worms. If any living thing with blood speats lies still in worm season, the flies will deposit their eggs on it and they will seen hatch out. A mashed tick, a brian scratch, or the smallest particle of blood is sufficient to altract the flies and secure a deposit of eggs. The eggs are small, white, and soparate. It is not note than one year in five that we have enough of the worms to be troublesome, and then late in the fail.

The Kansas peculo need not be at all uneasy about their becoming great slayers of the human race. Hogs get rid of the worms by wallowing in the naid. Calomed kereseneed, cresylle omthent, and several other oresamitions are sure death to them. Noboly except a fifthy drunkard or somebody who has not energy to brush a fly off need ever fear series worms, and then not one time in a thousand. They do not deposit their eggs while on the new steers full of worms, who got well without

worms, and then not one time in a thousand. They do not deposit their eggs, while on the wing, but alight and are perfectly still unit they get through. I have often seen them, and have had to touch them to make them fly.

THINITY, Texas, July 8. R. MACDONALD.

The physiology of blushing has long preexplanations have been given of the causes of that later esting phenomenon. The Raissk Medical Journal lately received an impury as to the massures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to block, god one of its prespondents takes up the matter in a very pra-

### As to Tug Wilson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : " Eng-

glish American " asks you in this morning's Sun if you are correct in saxing." And the champion showed again that no adversary can be found worthy of his gloves," and finishes up with, " In all the long annals of the price ting can a time to mentioned when a very constant exps.

Will may fair person who saw Tug Wilson defeat Sullivan which he defail to assert that at the end of that fight year which he defail to assert that at the constant of Wilson. fall my fair person who saw my whom define held in which he didn'th seer that at the end of their held invariance in the mercy of Wilson? I can not instaken thus freed, and vig rouse friend. English American "Ton Wilson fell every time at John I. Sallwan mined a thought on the every time at John I. Sallwan mined a thought on the every time the Americans. Why don't thus "Kurlish American" the Americans. Why don't thus "Kurlish American to England and get some of those "Insty fellows at he sakes about and bring them to American. I am re he would get very rich and so would those lusty flows.

B. T. M. Trish American. fellows New York, Aug 8.

# An Afflicted Husband Seeks Advice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you have inform me if a man can get an absolute divorce om his wife for abandonment and hi usage in the State of New Jersey? I have had a dence of a time with he

The party hopes may will and wane. The party sick and shattered be. But Brother James Gillespie Blaine 1s happy in his librarce: Is writing some sort of a historee;

tileat over Billy Chandler's scalp.

He sees, and decem't care a pin He sees aspiring candidates

Bring up with care minutest booms; The making nor the breaking slates. May jure how from his studious rooms.

Ber. Butler devilting Frishie Hoar; From out the wild and whooping West He bears Jack Lugan's Injun roar. Is James a candidate? O. fie!

Perhaps he doesn't care to try When party prospects to be so black But he's a man of so much way-

About the state of the G. O. P. ! For James G.

SUNBEAMS.

-Alexander Dumas is writing a novel on "Research into Paternity," a subject that is agitated just now in France.

-Lord and Lady Carnaryon are coming to America next month, and intend to make a lengthened tour through the United States and Canada.

-An Alabama watermelon shows a perfect man of America, and the people there prefer to believe that it grew in that way without human help.

-Sara Bernhardt has given up one of her theatres in Paris, and very likely will yield the other when she returns from England. With her, theatrica management has been financially disastrous. The Duke of Connaught, better known

in this country as Prince Arthur, recently acted as a bartember at a charty entertainment, and sold mixed drinks to distinguished drinkers at high prices. —Lord Ramdolph Churchill's financial posttion will not be altered by the death of the Duke of Marinorough Although residuary legates to the per-

sonal estate, which amounts to about \$250,000, the Bow ager Duchess has a life interest in it. -Brussels has forbidden the management of theatres to introduce fire or explosives in scene without the permission of the authorities, and then oul. under prescribed combitions. When firesoms are used the firing shall not be in the direction of the spectators

- One of the Juliets preparing for next season. Mrs. Jewett, has decided that in the potion seems the tragedy should end with the line, "Stay, "Jobett, stay," and in the next and last, "Roses, I come! this do I drink to thre " Juliet should "strike the keynote of giadhess, of lay, of ecstacy." The Dutch authorities in Java have invited Dr. Vander Heyden to try there the system he has employed in Japan to check the cattle disease. His pro-

ess consists in the injection into the veins of todium, in he proportion of 0 804 to 0.1152 grain per pound weight isms in the body. -A so-called new gem has been introduced into the London market from Paris. Many col-tectors have purchased these stones at very high prices,

thinking they are a new and transparent variety of the mineral violan, a dark violet blue variety of pyroxene. They are simply limitations of the amethyst, made of giass, with an admixture of potash and borax. Stephan Zuputlitz, a Professor of Political Economy at the University of Berlin, had recently received an appointment as extraordinary professor at Balle University, and was preparing for his departurs when he committed suicide, at his own residence, by first severing arteries and then firing a shot into his head

He was only 25, and was married to a daughter of Count -In St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Berkley, Cal., across the bay from San Francisco, a quarr broke out between Ractor Green and the vestry, becauthe clergy man failed to send a notice of the organization of the church to Bishop Kip. The dissatisfied members second, and the Bishop appointed a new rector. Mr. Green refused to abdicate, and the quarrel ended in s fight, in which revolvers were drawn and several per

-Prince Bismarck has become suspicious and crabbed in his disposition to a degree that makes it impossible for any public official but the most obsoquious to to serve under him. It is said that the Crown Prince of Germany, while appreciating fully the great work which Bismarck has done for his country, has very little sympathy for his domestic policy, and hence, upon his accession to the throne, will have no scruples

-Sir Henry Thompson, the London surgeon, recognizes in fish a combination of all the els-ments of food that the human body requires in aboust every phase of life, more especially by those who follow elentary employment. To women he considers fish to e an invaluable article of diet, but he scouts as a con brain power. "The only action fish had on the brain was to put a aran's body into proper relations with the

The recent death of the Hon. Ginery Twichell of Massachusetts recalls the old stage court days in New England. Forty years ago Mr. Twichel was a famous stage driver. He lived to become a rail road President, and for six years was a Representative bermont. He performed remarkable feats in the way of inpossible for horses to travel. He put on snow shoes and carried the mail bag on his back from Worcester to

Mirrork, seventien miles, in five hours.

There are many indications that the The Germans are in no wise melined to allow the French to carry off a single honor. The composition of the jury has already given rise to be wildering disputes by which the pacific. Dutchman has become quite befogged, and it is even announced that Holland professes itself compe tent to furnish its quota of jurors. It is the custom in international exhibitions in Europe to allow the country where the show is given to select one half of the jury from its citizens, while the other half is made up from nembers of other contributing countries. But the butch have been threatened and enjoied alternately by

the French on I the Germans until all is a moddl . The bill brought into the French Chamber to read r more rigorous the law of affiliation has just drawn from Alexandre Dinnes a pampillet which is raved to be the father of a child which he has abar adopt the child, and to educate it in accordance with his own position in society, and that every man who, being married, is unable to adopt, or, being without means is unable to support the child shall be con and self-consciousness, which will wear away as the person becomes used to society and strugglerus the character by adapting who principles of thought said action. The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer hist protestistical its due to parasses a strugglerus to the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounting the are rise, which not contracting properly, allow a freet flow.

It is a fact, in the other than the novelists, as being learned in human nature, are trustworthier grades with regard to this question than those who are only learned in law.

that the public opinion of that State approves of duelformed to do so is that the sentiment in favor of it has been of late blatant, while the auti-duciling sentiment has been latent. He says that Virginia decency has decanded right laws against the practice; that State off only are room red to take an oath that they have never een engaged in a duel, either as principal or se and that the last Legislature passed a still more righ law, though it was veteed by the Governor. It is a fact however, that while Virginia law disfranchises the duel list, and prevents him from holding any State office there are at present from Virginia two United States Senators, two District Judges two District Attorneys two Congression and several other United States offi-cers who have been concerned in duels.

The Tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's

church in Landon will easily accommodate 5,000 per ealted Newlegton and must be reached by train or a long horse-car journey, it is almost impossible to gain admittance unless one gues at least an hour before the service, and even then an envelope must be obtained from one of the deasons in attendance, and piedge given o contribute a small donation, before a sent can be secured. Few strongers visit London from our shores without going to hear this cricbrated divine, but in England it is not factionable to do so. The next most prominent dissenting place of worship is the City Tem-ple, on the Holbern visituet, presided over by the Rev, Dr. Joseph Parker. The building and the form of wor-ship are extremely plain and ordinary, but to Dr. Parker there is attached not a little interest, particularly by Americans, for ation during the spring and early sum moramonths there is a special service every Thursday.

-There are few years in which iccusts or grasshoppers do not make their appearance in the south-ern part of Russia. One first observes in the horizon a black cloud agusted by a peculiar internal movemen Then it appears directly above you, and the rain of the large and heavy insects is so violent that the nest thing you can do is to take to your heels. The peasantry be lieve that these pests are sent by God as the messengers of His wrath, and they are, therefore, too much inclined to how down before the scourge, and to let what they believe to be the justice of God pass by. In some dis tricts they simply unite in prayer; and the images of saints are placed in the path of the locusts, just as was one recently in St. Petersburg, when the holy statues were pinced in front of the great configuration. But this year the infliction is so terrible that the peasantry have taken reasonable measures to check it. Men, women, and children are busy killing the pests. The is sects are crushed, burned, tradden upon systematically by trained horses, and great ditches are dog in which the enemy is beaped up.

- A criminal prosecution, that for a year past has largely occupied public attention in Germany, has fust come to a conclusion. The question in sois of was shether a peasant girl had any rights which a member of the possibly was bound to respect. Fromers you Ro thenhan having suspected a sisteen year old girl living in a Silesian village in which he passesses an estate of having at den a fritting sum from his house, had her laid avera bench and in his own person administered to her what he considered proper punishment with a horse whip. The occurrence was regarded with a degree of being that went far beyond the individuals concerned n if The physical public felt that it was a patrician out-ings upon their rights, and they claimered for the pub-shment of the distinguished offender. A criminal from reution was finally instituted, and now after hitigation lasting more than a year. Freiherr von Rothenhau has been found godty and sentenced to pay a thin of \$7.50. The complainants demanded that he he sentenced to eight months impresentent and to pay a fine of \$1.50. The detected a fine of \$7.50. The lement sentence has caused great disaptisfaction, but at the same time the fact that the defendant was manifely in \$1.50. certain class of arrogant nobles and landed propriators

He sees how neighty Conkling fell-Rolled down from high ambition's Alp He hears the Independent yell

He sees, and wears a cheerful grin, Poor Windom buried out of sight; The Stalwarts and the Half Breeds fight.

Reseasement dang Could's behest;

He's not at present on the track;

And if he credits bland Depen.
And finds the office choosing him,
What would you have the poor man do? And so, when comes Convention day. Should you be much surprised to see That Brother Blaine had much to say

Blaine, he Wants a good end for his histores.

Free passes on the Brighton Beach road were sestering sent to the Breaklyn Aldermen, most of whom reluced to accept them.